to the officers of the respective Governments authorized to make the requisition. There may be some difficulty in setting the limited on it the absence of any regulation by act of Congress. Perhaps the true construction may be, that the requisition shall be made by the Government frough the usual organs by which the Government to make the same. It would scarcely seem fit, as it respected either Government, that this power to claim as prosecutor, an arrest and committed of the supposed fugitive, should be ledged in the hands of every and say officer of the sache, who might choose to act in the matter. The Act of Congress provides, that in every case of complairs, and of bearing upon the return of the warrant of arrest, copies of the depositions upon which an original warrant in any such fareign country may have been granted, certified under the band of the person or persons issuing such warrant, and attested upon the oath of the party producing them to be true copies of the original depositions, may be received in evidence of the criminality of the person so apprehended. This provision makes copies of the depositions used before a foreign magistrate who may have issued a warrant there against the offender, certified by said magistrate, and proved to be true copies of the original, competent evidence before the magistrate bere cating under the Treaty. The Act of Congress, doubtless, contemplates that the copy of depositions shall be certified by a magistrate in the foreign country of competent jurisdiction to issue the warrant there for the offense, and to commit for trial and punishment; and to make these evidence at all before the magistrate bere under the requisition, it should be first shown to his satisfaction, by competent proof, that the person issuing the warrant and certifying the depositions passessed the requisition, it should be first shown to his satisfaction, by competent proof, that the person issuing the warrant and certifying the deposition and judgment of the Freaty and act of Congress in pursua

me, but remain in custody till the shall disposition of the case.

COPY OF THE WAIT.

The President of the United States of America, to the United States Marshal for the Southern District of the State of New-York, or to any other person or persons having the custody of Thomas Kaine, Greeting. We command you that you have the body of Thomas Kaine, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatever name the said Kaine may be called or charged, before our Justices of our Supreme Court of the United States, at his chambers at Cooperstown, N. Y., on the 11th day of August, instant, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered, concerning the said Thomas Kaine

Witness,

Samuel Nelson, Esq.

One of our four Justices from said Court, this 3d day of July, 1852.

This writ is directed to the prisoner's counsel, who will this day serve the same on Mr. Tallmadge, the United States Marshal.

## THE LUNDY'S LANE CONVENTION.

## GOV. HUNT'S SPEECH.

From The Albany Evening Journal.

After returning his acknowledgments for the generous welcome extended to him by the vast assemblage of his fellow-citizens, Gov. Hunt said that it was not without some hesitation that he that it was not wishout some hesitation that he had decided to participate in the proceedings of the day. As a general practice, considerations of official propriety had withheld him from taking any personal part in popular meetings of a political character. He had deemed it more appropriate, and more suitable to the public position to which he had been assigned by the confidence of his fellows. he had been assigned by the connence of his tel-low-citizens, not to appear in primary assemblies of the party to which he was attached. This gen-eral rule would have restrained him from coming here to-day; but te must say in all frankness that the occasion presented inducements too powerful to be resisted by any considerations of personal delicacy or official usage. His desires to meet his old friends and neighbors, among whom the larger part of his life had been spent, was too strong to be controlled by artificial restraints.

This was the County of Niagara, of which he

still claimed to be a citizen; and he saw before him his former constituents of the XXXIVth Con-gressional District. He wanted to see them once more face to face, and to exchange greetings with the friends who had encouraged, sustained and trusted him from his youth. He felt that he ought not to lose the opportunity which the present oc-casion afforded him, the first that had occurred for several years, to assure them of his steadfast attachment to those great political principles which they had so often discussed and defeaded together in former days and to express the undy-ing gratitude which filled his heart when he ught of the generous conti ence and regard which they had so repeatedly manifested toward

Here, in the County of Niagara, surrounded by familiar and long-tried friends, and recalling asso-ciations which were treasured in his inmost heart among the most cherished of the early recolle tions, he felt that "he stood upon his native heath"—he persuaded himself that he had left all official cares behind him—and that he might properly unite with this vast an honce of American freemen in looking forward with renewed confdence and hope to the glorious future which

There was another consideration which had induced him to come here toglay. This was not to be regarded in the light of an ordinary political meeting or partisan demonstration. It is an occasion of national interest. It is an appeal to the patrictism of the whole people of this country. You have assembled to commemorate one of those great and triumphal events in our his-tory which will be remembered with gratitude and pride to the latest posterity. He could not but regard it as an occasion widely separated from the ordinary meetings of party politicians. The patriotic deeds which the day recalls, clevate the mind to contemplations far above the cohem-eral contests of party. The spirit of faction is rebuked by the nobler sentiments of national pride and gratitude which the scenes around us so naturally inspire. He said he would make no partisan appeals on an occasion like the present. But he was sure there was no Democrat here, as there was no patriotic citizen anywhere, whatsever may be his political preferences, who would be willing to surrender his share, small as it may

be, in the glories of Chippewa and Nugara.

No, gentlemen. There is no true American, no matter what he may call himself, or for whom he achievements which we celebrate to-day as part of his political heretage. On the frontier the national character was exalted and the honor of the country was vindicated by the victorious expl. its of our arms. Who would be willing to see this bright page of our history blotted out? Who that would consent to see the record tarnished or mutilated, or that would visit reproaches upon those who periled their lives on these immortal fields of our glory and renown! There are none so dead to the impulses of parriorism and national

Governor H. repeated that he did not intend to appeal to party prejudices on an occasion like the present. But he felt that it was due to the spirit of frankness with which he always expressed his sentiments to the old friends whom he saw around him to day, that he should say to the Wnigs of Ningara and Orleans, that he continued to cherish the political opinions which he had so often advocated before them in years gone by. Time and experience had strengthened his convictions, and confirmed him in the belief that the beneficent principles of the Whig party are the principles on which we must rely for the progress, the prosperity, and the happiness of this great country. He concurred fully with the distinguished gentleman who preceded him, (Mr. Exing.) that the interests of the country cannot be successfully advanced and maintained unless the Government will administer the powers conterred by the Con-stitution for the protection of American Industry, in the various departments of Agriculture, Com-

The improvement of our navigable rivers and the harbors of the lake and the seaboard, whereever such improvements are needed for the facility of national commerse and the protection of life and property, must be regarded as one of the first and highest obligations of the federal power. He wished to see the Government come up to its duty in respect to these great questions. After so many years of disastrous neglect, a liberal and

erlightened national policy has become indispen-sable. Our Constitution was intended to create a Government which should exercise an active and vigorous agency in promuting the welfare of the people. It is not enough to protect the na-tion from external encroschments. Our domestic tion from external encroschments. Our domestic policy is equally important, and if the people are wise they will not permit their common Govern-

ment to disregard the internal wants and condition of the country. He hoped they would place the national au-thority in the hands of wise and patriotic statesmen, who will exercise their power with a single eve to the national interests. He did not underestimate the importance of our foreign relations. It was the duty of the government, in its intercourse with foreign powers, to maintain the honor and the independence of the nation. This great end will be most surely attained by the observonce of justice and integrity in all our internation al relations, carrying into practice the same principles of honor and duty which ought to govern mankind in their individual relations. That is the only diplomacy required in such a country as ours: for while we respect the just rights of other nations, we are fully competent to maintain our

The American people are about to exercise their great right—the highest of all political duties that can devolve on a nation of freemen—the choice of their Chief Magistrate. In deciding so grave a question, it always appeared to him that every citizen, of whatever designation, whether Whig or Democrat, should realize that he is about to discharge a duty on which the future welfare and happiness of his country depend. Not only his own rights, but the destiny of his country and posterity, are involved in the inde-pendent and honest exercise of this trust. He ought to exercise it with fidelity and candor; with an earnest desire to arrive at the truth, and with the same determination to do what is right which concerns him in the ordinary concerns of life. How happy would it be for the country if each elector, discarding party spirit and prejudice, could justly appreciate the importance of his po-

litical responsibilities!

It might be expected of him on this occasion that he should speak of the services and character of the illustrious citizen whose name has been placed before the American People for their suffrages. It was not within his province, neither was it his purpose, to discuss the relative merits of candidates. He would indulge in no expressions of unkindness or disrespect toward those sions of unkindness or disrespect toward those whose political opinions differed frem his own.— But he felt impelled by the obligations of public duty and private friendship, to express the sentiments which he had so long entertained toward the candidate presented to the country by the representatives of the Whig party in the recent National Convention. It was unnecessary here, on the Niagara frontier, and before such an aufield Scott. His martial renown fills a large space in the history of his country. His military fame, his great qualities of heroism and humanity are known and honored throughout the civilized world. On yonder battle-fields you will find an immortal record of his early deeds. It was there that his first imperishable laurels were won. There the lash of arms was heard mingling with the reverberations of the mighty cataract. A few short steps will carry you to the spot where he poured out his youthful blood in defense of the rights and honor of the country. It was amid these animating scenes that he turned back the current of adversity which then had almost dispelled the hopes of the nation. The inhabitants of the Ninggara border can never forget, their obligations to agara border can never forget their obligations to

Such a benefactor.

The impetuous daring of the youthful hero was not more conspicuous than the masterly wisdom and generalship of the veterau warrior, when, after the lapse of a third of a century, he was called upon to conduct the campaign of Mexico. The unequaled series of victories which rewarded his later efforts filled the measure of his fame. He trusted there was no man whose partizan feelings would carry him so far as to call in question the patriotism and devotion of a man who, during a period of forty years, has repeatedly hazarded his

life in the service of his country.

In regard to the qualifications of General Scott for the discharge of civil duties, Gov. H. said he could conscientiously adopt all that had been said by the gentleman who presides over this as-

It had been his good fortune to enjoy an intimate personal acquaintance with Gen. Scott for many years. He first met him near this spot, during the Canadian troubles, in 1837. He was sent by President Van Buren to quiet the disturbances along the border, and to inforce the observance of our treaty obligations toward a friendly power. It was a period of unusual excitement, and various were the difficulties he encountered in the discharge of his duty. Many of you remember well the pru-dence, ability and patriotism with which he per-formed his delicate mission. In his appeals to the people, and in all his proceedings, he displayed a familiar knowledge of the principles of international law, a regard for the supremacy of the civil authority, a jealousy of the national honor, and an intuitive discernment which crowned his labors

with signal success. Gov. Hunt said, that in the course of his expe rence, he had never mit a man more conversant with the history and usages of nations, or more accurately informed concerning the practical operations of his own government, than Winfield Scott. His mind is deeply imbued with the spirit of the Constitution and the laws of his country. His capacity for the discharge of high civil functors has been displayed on many trying and memorable occasions. He said he should never forget the just eulogium pronounced upon the character of Gen. Scott by John Quincy Adams, when he was assailed some years ago in an exciting debate in the House of Representatives. Mr. Adams defined to the control of claired that, after an experience of more than fifty years in the public service, he had never met a man of more exalted virtues, at the same time asserting that he possessed higher claims upon his country as a pacificator than as a warrior; of his services in preserving the peace of the country surpassed the brilliancy of his military achieve-

This was the deliberate judgment of the "Old An Eloquent," who was rarely mistaken in his estimate of the merits of public servants. In the character of Gen. Scott justice and humanity shine forth conspicuous. Its military career is made doubly illustrious by the desire so constant-ly exhibited to fulfil his duty with the smallest possible loss of human life, and by his generous so-beitude for the suffering, whether friend or foe, atter the battle was ended.

He could honestly say that he had never known a man, nor did he believe there was a man fiving, ore patriotic in his impulses, or more just and operable in all his aims. In all the relations of I ie his conduct is governed by a high sense of n oral rectitude. No man feels more deeply the obligations resting upon him when he assumes the discharge of an official trust, whatever that trust may be. In considering his claims, w ought not to forget that his character is present nearly national. He has carried the stars and stripes for his flag for nearly half a century. The national banner has been to him, during his ennational banner has been to him, during tire career, as "a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night." He knows no sectional distinccons: indulges no sectional sentiments; his pariotism is circumscribed by no other geographical s than the uttermost boundaries of his coun-When called upon to defend the national

try. When called upon to mquire whether his rights, he never yet paused to inquire whether his services were required for the protection of the services were required for the protection of the North or the South, the East or the West. No State or section can claim him for its own: his history and his character are the common property of the Union. It is refreshing to the spirit of patriotism to see all parts of the nation uniting upon a man who, during a long public career, has been entirely separated from the sectional con-tests which have disturbed the harmony of the

Country.

Put Gov. Hunt said he must restrain himself from er larging on the virtues and services of our candidate. His name is before his countrymen.— They are familiar with his history, and if he rightly understood the character of the American people, they will not fail to do him justice. Whatever the result may be, whether in accordance with our wisles or not, we will submit to it as an ex-pression of the popular will of the country. If our hopes are disappointed-whatever may befal our country or its interests-whatever may be the political fortune of the day-we will never forget our high obligations as citizens of a free reparties, our first duty is to move steadily on in the maintainance of those great principles of reg-ulated liberty which were vindicated and estab-

lished by our ancestors.

Gov. H. said, if he might be permitted to offer a word of triendly counsel to his Whig brethren on an occasion like the present, he would appeal to them to come together and unite their energies in a spirit of mutual confidence and 4-nerous condi-iation. If there have been differences of sentiment, they are healed, he hoped forever, by a recurrence

to the broad national principles upon which the Whig party of the Union was originally formed. If there have been jealousies and discensions, let them be extinguished by triendly concessions. There may have been mutual errors, but

"To erris human, to forgive divine" There were several candidates, all honored, trusted, and admired. In the selection of one of these, it was impossible that the preferences of all should be gratified. Feelings of disappointment were natural if not inevitable. But we must not forget our obligations to our country and our cause. The success of these high principles which have animated our effects in times past, and upon which we rest our hopes of the national welfare in future, are more important than the gratification of personal partialities. He hoped to see all causes of disagreement not only removed, but forgotten. Let us cherish those sentiments of

harmony, forbearance and toleration which ought to inspire a great and patriotic party. "Our cause is just," and the indications of this day had convinced him that he might safely add," our union is perfect. In conclusion, Gov. Hunt extended a cordial welcome to the numerous representatives of other States whom he saw around him. Whether they came from one section of the country or another, from the extreme North or the remotest South, he assured them that they stood on national ground,

and that they were among the people of a Com-monwealth second to no other in her devotion to the Union and Constitution of our common

MAIL GLEANINGS. There are 807 churches in New Jersey, and among the number is one Mormon Church.— The churches are estimated to be able to accommodate The churches are estimated to be able to accommodate 34,933 persons. Our whole population is 489,333. Tals shows that the State's pretty well provided with churches, if the people would only fill them. Of the 807, the Baptists have 103; Seventh Day Baptists 4; Christians, 8; Congregationalists, 8; Daten Reformed, 60; Esteopalisms, 10; Free, 7; Friends 52; Lutherans, 7; Methodists, 312; Mormons, 1; Fresbyterians, 146; Roman Catholics, 20; Second Adventists, 1; Dankers, 2; Universalists, 4; Africans, 6; Independents, 1; Garman Episcopalisms, 1; German Catholics, 1; Bethel, 1.

The Princeton Whig states that a neat and plain monument has been erected over the grave of Aerob Eurr, within a few days. The inscription is brief.

AARON BURR. BORN FEBRUARY 61H. 1756, DIED SEPT. 14, 1835.

COLONEL IN THE ARMY OF THE ROVOLUTION. Vice-President of the United States, FAON 1801 to 1805.

On Wednesday of last week, a colored man, calling himself William Holmes, went into the County Clerk's Office, Lockport, N. Y., and stated that he formerly lived in that place, and was enticed away, gagged, and placed in a wagon, in which he traveled three days. After arriving in some part of the South he was sold as a slave, and has remained in bandage ever since, until a few days ago, when he contrived to make his escape. His capture, as reported, occurred some twelve years ago. At the time of his being kid Lapped, he owned a house and two lots in the lower village of Lockport, and on searching the record at the time he stated they were recorded, it was found that the lots were entered in that name; and other circumstances stated by him lent the appearance of correctness to his statement. The property he owned when he left, has probably been said for taxes before this.

A gentleman a few days since drew out from one of our backs thirteen hundred dollars in large bills, and on returning home laid a portion away for safekeeping. A one hundred dollar bill and two fitties, however, he put in an envelope, and laid in a drawer in his desk at home. He then was called away, drawer in his desk at home. He then was called away, and during his absence his servant girl seeing a quantity of lose papers about his desk and in the drawers, took it into head to clean up. At it she went, pathering all the lose and apparently useless papers which came in her way, and among others the envelope with the money within. When she had completed her cleaning she threw the whole late the fire, destroying the money and all.

[Boston Taveler.]

The Knox County (Ohio) Delegation, together with several others, about three hundred in all, arrived in town en route for the Falls, to attend the Lundy's Lane celebration. Supposing the steamer Ohio was to run to Schloaser with a load, they boarded her at orce, leaving their bagage at the hotels in this city. The Ohio not knowing but all was right, started on her regular trip to Sandusky, tsking with her the three hundred individuals, none of whom discovered their mistake until they were in the neighborhood of Erie. Some of them were not particularly pleased with the operation, while a great majority concluded to take it coolly.

[Buffalo Rough Notes.

The powder magazine on Vine-et. Hill, Cincinnail, was attacked a few evenings since, by a mob of not less than one hundred men, who broke open the door, then entered and carried to a large pond near by, and threw in upward of 700 kegs of powder. The mob then returned to the bulloing, did considerable damage to the linsite, and left. The powder was valued at near \$4,000. The loss by this mob violence will not be less than one half. Cause—the fallure of the authorities to remove the dépôt, which was believed to be dangerous to the lives of the citizens.

The Norwich Courier thinks that the gar pipes in that city are killing the shade of treesmot say it is gas, but we observe several different parts of the city, dying by inches. It is claimed, says The New Hoven Register, by those who have given attention to the subject, that where there is a leasage of are in the ground pipes, trees show the effect at once— not in single branches, but throughout the whole tree. Where it does leak, there no tree can live!

How is it with the trees in those places where natura gas rises from the ground?

The steamboat Diamond, on her way up from Niagara Falls, on the Eth ult., struck a rock in the channel between the head of Navy and Grand Islands, and knocked a hole in her bottom. She settled so fast that there was hardly time to run her on to Grand Island, when she sank in about seven feet of water. See had but few passengers on board who were taken off by the steamer Clinton.

No less than thirty six men conneeded with Barnum's Mensgerie were arrested and caged on the other side of the river, night before last, for maltresting a landlerd and thrushing a regiment of his friends. From what we have heard, we think the list friends. From what we landlerd is to blame in attempting to impose upon Bar-num's agent. Detroit Press, Monday.

A young man by the name of Lopez. book keeper and confidential clerk in the house of North & Scott, shoedealers at St. Louis, was arrested on the 18th ult., for embeggling \$10.300 from his employers

At Mr. Pethrick's mine, near Valby Forge, in Pennsylvania, a vein of copper has been struck, of unsurpassed richness. At the Coester County Mining Company's works, they are working a vein of pure galena of 16 inches. The company is mining 800 tuns weekly.

A train of cars, on the 27th ult., ran scainst a cow and a bull near Alton, Ill., and crushed them to pieces. A fireman received some severe burts. but none of the passengers were injured.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle says the river is so lose at that day that it is confined to its bed.

## CITY ITEMS.

BANGE OF THE THESMOMETER AT 

AMUSEMENTS, AC., THIS DAY AND EVENTAGE
Breadway Theater-Prof. Andrewse, Magned Feeder
Noble - Love and Charity, French and Spanish Dancers.
Carlic Gandens-Freen, Opera Company and Romaset Family.
Barnun's Museum-White's Serenaters, Panishaset Family.
Sattler's Components, Views in Ass. Mont. [Day and Evening.]
Hoboken-Otto Cottage-Concert. [Afternoon.]

THE WEATHER.—The grateful rain o Wednesday has put a fresh shine on the face of nature, and since yesterday morning the temperature has been rapidly ascending to the usual summer heat.

THE OPERA AT CASTLE GARDEN .- Perhaps in consequence of the thin house on Wednesday, the Diamants de la Couronne made way, lest evening, for a little opera buffo, Le Maitre de Chapelle. It was written by a German named Paer, (not Paet,) a composer of no very high standing, and was produced so ne thirty years ago, at Paris, where it still retains a place in the repertoire of the Opera Comique, as a lener de rideau, chiefly owing to the fine bantorie part of Barnabe, the music-master. There is no plot or story, but a mere Italian song, which Barnabe, at the sweat of his brow, endeavors to din into his servant mald. This affords ample scope for buffs singing; and we must, in justice, congratulate Me. Diguet on his execution of the part -Though his bantorie is neither rich nor soft, its compass is large, and the transitions from tency to bass were secomplished with case and firmness. His to rogito morir was loudly applauded, and he and Mille. Pillotwho did her best-were called before the curtain after

it fell.

Me. Flot promises us Zumpa. We are all impatience

me. Flot promises us Zumpa. We are all impatience

meters writers. to hear it. Of all the French comic opera writers, Hérold is probably the first in rank,

THE UNIONISTS .- A very large and enthusiastic meeting of this Association was held last evening at the Broadway House, Sillas C. Henning presiding. A large number of new members were reeived-among others, James Sullivan, a leading Sixth Ward Democrat. He was introduced to the Association by a Committee and welcomed to membership by Hon. John H. White, of the First Ward, when, together with a number of others Mr. Sullivan signed the roll of the Unionists, which simply pledges all who attach their names thereto to forward the election of Gen. Winfield Scott by all honorable means. Some songs were given by Mr. Fraser, who was greatly applauded. The Unionlats then agreed to meet this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Broadway House, and to march in procession to the meeting of the friends of Scott and Graham of the IVth Congressional District, to be held at the North American Hotel, this evening. The regular meetings of the Unionists are held every Toursday evening. It was ordered that the names of the Finance Committee be published in all the Whig papers until the election.

BOARD OF ASSISTANTS .- An ordinance and resolution were adopted, last evening, repealing the ordinance of November, 1851, creating four instead of three election districts in the First Ward. Assistant Alderman Barker contended that the districts should be increased rather than diminished, and that the effect of the ordinance would be to leave the Ward without enough districts. This was denied by Assistant Alderman Brown, who said that the population of the Ward, owing to the taking down of hotels and dwellings and erecting stores, was decreasing rather than the reverse, and that three districts were sufficient. The measure prevailed by a party vote.

CASE OF THOMAS KAINE. - Judge Nelson has decided that this case can be taken, for review, before the Supreme Court of the U.S., on the grounds as to the power of Commissioner Bridgham to act as Magistrate under the Treaty-the sufficiency of the applieation (made by the Coneut) for his Extradition-and as to the sufficiency of proof of the original complaint in Ireland, and the standing of the Magistrate taking it. A writ of Habeas Corpus has been issued, pro forma, returnable before Judge Nelson at Cooperstown, on 11th inst., (Kaine himself will not be required to go,) and the case will be certified, thence, to the Supreme Court,

R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN NEW-YORK, I. O. or O. F .- The following is the result of the election held last evening: John R. Wiltale, of Newburgh, R. W. G. [Master : E. H. Howell, New York, D. G. Master; Royal G. Willard, New-York, G. Warden; John J. Davies, New-York, G. Secretary; Matthew Bird, New York, G. Treasurer; Andre Fre ment, of New-York, R. W. Grand Representative D. G. L. of U.S.

THE REVENUE CUTTER TANEY .- All the purchases were yesterday rigged to the sunken schooner Teney, of the Revenue Department, and everything is now in readiness for the derrick. This will be procured as soon as possible-probably so as to be put into operation some time to day. Captain Marthe is indefatigable in his exertions to regain his lost usel, and has thus far done everything himself that could be done, in the way of running and procuring vessels, purchases, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STORESHIP SOUTHAMPTON.-The U. S. storeship Southampton, days from Callao, arrived yesterday merning. The following is a list of her officers: Peter Turner, Lieut. Commanding : John S. Messersmith, Passed Assistant Surgeon ; J. W. A. Nickerson, Master ; G. W. Dennison, G. A. Stevens and Earl English, Passed Midshipmen T. L. Jump, Captain's Clerk.

Mission at the Five Points.—The Ladies' Home Mission at the Five Points has received during the month ending July 31, 1852:

In Cash—From "A Friend," \$1; for freight on a box from Lima, \$2; from Mr. H. F. Baker, No. 128 Water-st., \$10; from Mr. Chesso rough, of Pekin, N. Y., for portage, \$2 cents; from the Sexion of the First Baptist Church, N. Y., \$1; surplus of freight from Rev. H. Cook, 27 cents; from Goorge W. Reynolds, of Franklin, N. Y., \$1; from "A Friend," fifty cents worth of letter stamps; from Mrs. Whitely every, Farmington, Conn., \$1; from Mas. J. Morgan, by Rev. B. M. Gurnsev, \$125

In Clothing—A barrel of clothing and hats from Mrs. Samuel Eelis and Mrs. Sutton, by Thos. Eels; three bundles of clothing from Mrs. Noah Worrel; a pair of new seeks from Mrs. Dr. Cheever; a barrel of goods, estimated at \$40, from New Hartford Oneida Conference, by Rev. H. Cook; a barrel of clothing from Mrs. Bacteon, No., 4 Firstaw; a bux of clothing from Mrs. Bacteon, No., 4 Firstaw; a bux of clothing from Mrs. Bacteon, No., 4 Firstaw; a bux of clothing from Mrs. Bacteon, No., 4 Firstaw; a bux of clothing from Mrs. Bacteon, No., 4 Firstaw; a bux of clothing from Mrs. Scatter, by Shore and collars, cravats, &c., from H. Frothingham; several pairs of shoes, collars, cravats, &c., from Ira Pecego, Jr.; a box of goods from Cazenovia Station, estimated at \$25

John Luckey, Missionary at the Five Points. MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS .- The

NORTHERN DISPENSARY, WAVERLY-LACE -The following report shows the number patients treated at this Institution during July, 1852: Attended at their houses, 731; attended at the Dispensary, 1,018. Males, 673; Fernales, 1,076. Total

Nativity-Ireland, 1,155; United States, 522; England, 32; Scotland, 8; Germany, 18; other countries, 14. Total, 1,749.

Result—Cured or relieved, 1,683; died, 14; sent to the

Hospital, 9: vaccinsted, 2: still under treatment, 35. Total, 1,749. total, 1,749.

Total, 1,749.

Whole number of prescriptions put up, 3,484. GreatWhole number in any day, 223. Least number in any day, est number in any day, 223. Le 46. Average per day, 134.

The degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred by Union College at its last commencement, in July, upon Hon Alexander W. Braiford, Surrogate of the Courty of New York, is a jest recognition by that speciet seat of learning of the merits and attainments of one of the foremost of her younger some. The Doctorate of Laws is sometimes conferred where it means nothing, and is naked truth, honorary marely—nor et preteren nitill. But in Mr. Braiflard's case, we may be primitted to say, it is something more. The title is literally and appropriately true when c inferred upon one who has not only, as a Judge, ad ministered the vast and growing business of the largest Surregate district of the country with distinguished learning and ability, but has also, as a Jurist, by his published reports, made the first contribution from the legal profession in the United States to that important branch of law which relates to the estates of decreased persons. Union College has henored herself in thus honoring her son. [Express.] The degree of Doctor of Laws, con-

VAN WAGNER'S BIG TENT, CORNER TWENTY SEVENTH ST. AND SECOND AV.—The meetings at this place are continuing each night with unabated interest, and large numbers are signing the pledge. Yesterday afternoon the ladies hed a meeting, and were addressed by Mr. Van Wagner with a view to forming a Ladies' Alliance, auxiliary to the Eighteenth World Alliance. There is much interest maxiest on Ward Alliance. There is much interest manifest this great question in this Ward at the present time

A CARGO OF GERMAN INFANTS .- The ship St. Denis arrived yesterday from Havre, with 125 passergers. Of this number 17 were infants, two of whom were born on the voyage. There was one death on board curing that time.

OPINION OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY of OPINION OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF the City and County of New York, relative to the practice of Aldermen and Police Justices discharging prisoners before a ligal investigation of the charges egainst them has been made. Also his opinion of the president on the burning of the steamboat Henry Clay, relation to the burning of the steamboat Henry Clay, Telation to the burning of the steamboat Henry Clay, Tandaday, Aug. 3, 1832. A To Nath. B. Blant. Eng., District Attorney of the City of New York.

To Nath. B. Blant. Eng., District Attorney of the City of New York.

As the Foreman of the Grand Inquest, I beg to request that you will furnish the Grand Jury with your

Siz. As the Foreman of the Grand Inquest, I beg to request that you will furnish the Grand Jury with your views as to the powers assumed by the Alfermen, as well as the Police Justices, in the matter of their constant practice of discharging effenders without any addicts investigation. This assumption on the part of the Aldermen and Police Justices has become an evil which should, if filegal, he put a stop to. Also if the G and Jury have any jurisdiction or power to assist in bringing to justice the owners and officers of the steamer Henry Clay, totally destroyed by the, whereby nearly 100 persons lost their lives. I am. Sir, your ob't servit, Morgan Morgans Foreman of the Grand Jury. To the Hommane the Court of Georgia Sessions, he in and for the

o the Bondrants the Court of General Sessions, hed in and for the City and County of New York. The Grand Inquest, in concluding their labors, desire The Grand Inquest, in concluding their labors, desire to present to the court their action in relation to the several subjects brought before them; first, in relation to the illegal discharges frequently made by the Alderman and Poitee Justices of the City; and second, whether it has any jurisdiction in the matter of the unfortunate burning of the Henry Cisy, which was attended by such fearful loss of life; and have received from the District Attorney the following answer to a paper sent to him on the subject

M. Mongans, Sec.

New York Aug. 5, 1852

New York Aug. 5, 1852 Office of the District Attorney of the City & AND COUNTY OF New YORK, Aug. 4, 1852.

To the Grand Jury:
GENTS: I hasten to reply to your communication requesting my views as to the power assumed by the Al-dermen and Police Justices in constantly discharging of lenders without any judicial investigation. The subject

is of great importance, and, as one of public complaint,

is of great importance, and, as one of public complaint, has already commanded my attenden. I embrace there fore the opportunity afforded by your communication to place before you, as the constituted guardians of public order, my legal conclusions upon your inquiry.

The powers and duties of Aldermen in this City are derived from the Charter and from various statutes, which either medify or restrain or add to the powers conferred by the Charter. By the Charter and by the Revised Statutes, vol. No. 2, 70 and 70%. Aldermen are created conservators of the peace, and clothed with the authority of Justices of the Peace in criminal cases. Their powers in relation to the arrest and discharge of prisoners, when not conferred or prescribed by statute, are derived from the common law respecting Justices of the Peace. A constable or peace officer, having arrested an offender, may confine him, and it is his duty to keep him in custody until he briegs him before a justice of the Peace. The prisoner is therefore so much in lawful custody that the constable may be in clied for suffering an escape, even when the prisoner is improperly balled. I Chitty, Com. Law, 24, 73. 2 Chitty, 171. (Note.)

It is his duty to bring the prisoner, within a reasonable time, before a magistrate for examinion of the prisoner is the prisoner in the prisoner

It is bits duty to bring the prisoner, within a reasonable time, before a magistrate for examination. That magistrate is then to take the examination of the prisoner and of the witnesses, and is either to discharge, to bail, or to commit. But he can do neither without a judicial examination. No other person or officer can interfere than the examining magistrate, except officers authorized to grant a haceas corpus. Being in legal custrictly, the prisoner can only be discharged by process of law. I am not aware of any principle of law, or of any authority to warrant a Justice of the Peace in viving any orders or directions to a Constable having a viving any orders or directions to a Constable having a giving any orders or directions to a Constable having a prison or in this charge, unless that prisoner be before bin judicially, and then only by proper process. The Constable is as much an officer of the law as the Jus-tice, and is amenable to him only in due course of law. tice, and is amenable to him only in due course of law. Among the elomentary writers and the treatises on the powers and duties of Justices, I find no shadow of authority to order the discharge of a prisoner either orally or in writing, unless after judicial examination and by due process or order. No Justice, says Chitty, (vol. I, pp. 367.) can supersede the warrant of another without a formal and legal examination. The commitment of the Constable is a legal warrant, and the principle is the same. The cuse of the King vs. Brock and others, 2 Term. Rep. 194, shows how the Court of the King's Bench regard similar conduct. The orderse there charged against magistrates was the taking ense there charged against magistrates was the taking oriens there charged against magistrates was the taking upon themselves to discharge the prisoner without even hearing the allegations against him. This means of course, a ludel-libraring. I have no doubt, there ter, that no Arderman or Police Justice has the right to discharge a prisoner from castedy unless upon judicial examination, after hearing the charge and witnesses. The right has never been claimed by Alderman in any other city in this State, although they have all he examinations, and the course of the examination has

coal research that hearing the charge and witnesses. The right has never been claimed by Alderman in any other city in this State, although they have teel ke general powers of our own Alderman, nor has it been assumed in London.

To your request respecting the late appalling event upon the Hudson R ver, lanswer, that immediately upon its occurrence I celiberated upon my duty in the matter, but ascertained, after careful examination of the statutes and dectsions relating to any offense embraced in the destruction of the Henry Clay, that our County was without jurisdiction in the matter. The Revised Statutes provide that "when an offense shall have been committed in this State, on board of any vessel navigating any River, Lake or Canal, an Indictment for the same may be found in any County through which, or any part of which, such vessel shall be navigated in the course of the same repage or trip, or in the County where such that the Henry Clay was not navigated in the course of purisdiction, but its provisions are definite. The fact that the Henry Clay was not navigated in the County of Westchester, and that the trip having terminated by the running of the boat ashore in the latter county before a loss of life occurred, settled, in my mind, any doubt which might arise on a liberal construction of the list sentence of the statute, to the effect that New York County being the intended termination of the trip, there arises jurisciction for the offense. But walving statute construction, my experience at the ordinal oar has taught me that it is safest never to afford an accused the opportunity of raising a question of law whereby, if guilty, he may except, and from Immunity learn nothing of reformation. At the proper time, if they can in any way be made available, I shall be pleased to rendar my bumble services in all or assistance of the District Attorney of Westchester Courty in the procedurion, which I have no doubt, from my knowledge of the constituted authorities of that County, will be carried on exilest those

FIRES .- About 124 o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the paper-hanging estab-lishment of J. T. Drew, No. 321 Bowery. The fire de-partment of the district were early on the ground and soon extinguished the flames. Damage, about \$300. At an early hour same morning, a fire oc-

curred in the premises No.556 Greenwich et., occupied as a shoemaker shop. It was caused by the bursting of a camphene ismp. But little damage was done, as the flames were soon extinguished.

BURGLARY AND ARREST .- The clothing establishment of Levy & Brothers, No. 172 Chatham-st was entered at I o'clock yesterday morning by three burglars, who gained admittance into the premises by neans of breaking a pannel in a rear door. Clothing to the value of \$200 was stolen, but subsequently recovered. It appears that Officers McLaughlin and Gaugham, of the Sixth Ward, while on duty in Chatham st, were attracted to the premises by the noise mode by the burglars, and calling to their assistance Officer Nealts, of the same ward, they surrounded the building with a view of catching the burglars. They senvered a ladder which was raised against the rear fence of the premises, and on looking through the broken pannel of the door they saw two men engaged in tying up a large bundle of clothing. These fellows, on bearing a slight noise made by the officers, became plarmed and rushed from the store, leaving their booty in the yard. One of them was overtaken and arrested He gave his name as James Williams. The other offected his escape. A search was then made in the store and another of the party named Henry De Luce, was found concessed under the counter. The prisoners were locked up for the remainder of the night, and yesterday merning were taken before Justice Bogart, who committed them to prison in default of \$2,000 bail.
A brace and bit and two lar e chisels were found near
the door which had been broken open. They are supposed to be the instruments used by the burglars.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY .- Michael McCerty, head porter of the Clifford House, Nos. 23 and 5 Park-place, was yesterday arrested, charged with stealing three trunks, centaining wearing apparel and leweby to the value of \$300, the property of Mr. Parter Sherman, bardware dealer, of No. 180 Broadway. It uppears that on the 27th u't. Mr. S. hired a carman, named Lawrence, to carry the trunks to the College place Hotel, corner of Murray and Churchets, but by glatake the carman took the trucks to the Clifford House in Park place, where he left them. On the 3d inst. It was excertained by Mr. Sherman that they had not arrived at the College Hotel, and Lawrence, the carman, was applied to and the mistake became known. Application was then made at the Cifford House for the trunks, but they were not to be found, and McCarty, the porter, stated that they had been received there, but an application had been made the same day for them by a Mr. Griffin, who represented that he was a partner of Mr. Szerman, and they had been delivered to him. Mr. S. then advertise I for the person who took away the trunks. He yesterday appeared and stated that he had carried them to a notel in Jersey City by order of McCarty. The latter was then arrested and committed by Justice Begart for examination.

DEAD CHILD FOUND IN THE STREET. Officer Rothschild, of the Tenth Ward, white on duty at an early hour yesterday moralog, found the dead body of a male child enveloped in a pillow case, and by may in the gutter in front of house. No. 199 Aden at. A German woman, while searching for rages a short time German woman, while searching for rags a short time before, picked up the body, but on americalining what it was, she became frights ned, dropped it, and ran off. The body was taken by the officer to the Poice station, where the Coroner held an loquest upon it. A verdict of death caused by desertion and want of proper nour-ishment, was rendered by the Jury. Efforts were made to find the unnatural mother of the child, but they were managers til. unsuccessful.

DEATH FROM SOUTHERN FEVER .- Mr. DEATH FROM SOUTHERN FEVER.—MIVictor Del Vary, a Belglan, who arrived in this City on
Monday last in the steemer Onio from Chagres, and put
up at Webster's Hotel, No. 40 Warren-at, died suddeoly
on Wednesday night of Southern Fever, which he had
contricted before arriving in the City. The Coroner
was called to hold an inquest upon the body, but becoming astined that an inquestion regarding the death
of the deceased was not necessary, he allowed the atof the deceased was not necessary, he sllowed the at-tending physician to give a certificate for burial. It was reported yesterday that a colored man, who had been employed to attend the deceased during his illness, had gone of with a bag containing 6 ounces of gold dust; but the report is believed to be without foundation, as, so far as ascertained, no one had seen gold dust in the possession of the so far as ascertained, no one had seen gold dust in the possession of the deceased.

ARRESTS FOR LARCENY .- A man named Alex. Mitchell was yesterday arrested, charged with having, on the 30th ult, stolen a gold watch and chain, together with other articles of jewelry, to the value of \$57, the property of Margaret Mitchell, of No. 188 West Twenty-ninth st. The accused was taken before Justice I wenty hinth st. The accused was taken before Justice Bogart and held for examination.

A silor named Thos. Hammond, was yesterday arrested by Officer Hayer, of the Fifteenth Ward, charged with entering the coal office of Mr. Randolpa, at No. 267 Heat Broadway, and stealing therefrom a package of

RUN OVER .- Mrs. Mary Howard, residing at White Plains, Westchester Co., while crossing Brosdway at the correct of Chambers at on Wednesday evening, was run over by an omnibus and had her arm broken. She was removed to the New York Hospital by Officer Raiph Patterson, of the Third Ward. CHARGE OF STABBING .- A sailor named

bills for coal, and attempting to collect the same. He was committed by Justice McGrath for Examination.

Samuel Elecomer was arrested at a late hour on Wednesday nightby Officer Dougherty, of the Serenth Ward, charged with stabbing another seaman named William Sembler, boarding at No. 446 Water st. The two men had an alterestion in a porter house in Water-st, when Bloomer stabbed the other in the arm, indicting a severe wound. He was taken before Justice Wood, and committed to pulson for trial. mitted to prison for trial.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN-

Stated Session—Thursday, Aug 5, 1859.

Petition—By Assistant Ald. Rogers, of proprietors of the Catherine Ferry, for construction of bulkhead or dock at Catherine-slip, so as to carry Ferry further into the slip. To Committee on Wharves, &c.

Reports—Of Committee on Streets, in favor of opening 11th-st to the East River. Laid on the table.

Of same, adverse to grading and flagging sidewalk in Mangin-st., between Delancy and Rivington eta. Adopted.

ed.

Of same, in favor of deferring the paving of Dinet. between 9th and 10th ava, until the sewer is Adopted.

Adopted.

From Board of Aldermen.—Communications.—From the Street Commissioner, including the following estimates: for flegging Pike at, East Broadway and Division st. flegging in 7th st. from 8th to 9th avs.; flegging sid walks in Gouverneur-st, between Heary and Division-sts.] regulating curb and gutter in 35th st. from 1st to 2d-avs.; for regulating, paving. &c. in 38th st., from 5th to 7th avs.; for regulating, paving. &c. in 38th st., from 5th to 6th avs.; do. do. in 38th st. from 6th to Madison-avs.; for fencing lots on 23th 26th and 7th sts. between 6th and 7th avs.; for regulating curb and sutter, between 6th and 7th avs.; for regulating curb and sutter, between 6th and 7th avs.; for regulating curb and sutter. between 6th and 7th ave.; for regulating curb and gutter Ac., in Mulberry-st, between Prince and Houston at for paying and flagging 30th-st, between 5th and 6th ava. for regulating, paying and resetting curb and gutter is 29th-st, between 2d and 3d avs. Confirmation con-

curred in.

Communication relative to opening estimates for Mac
Adamizing in Broadway, from 30th to 71st st. To Com mittee on Reads. Apportionments of assessments in the matter of build

curred in.

Adamiring in Broadway, from 39th to 71st-st. To Committee on Reads.

Apporthonments of assessments in the matter of building sewers in 42d-st, between 11th and 12th-ava, in 42d-st, 9th-av, and 45th-st, 8th-av, in 2d and 3d-ava and 39th st. in 42d-st, 5th-av, and 45th-st, 8th-av, in 2d and 3d-ava and 39th st. in 42d-st, 5th-av, and 45th-st, 8th-av, for regulating 6th-av, regulating and setting curb and gutter in 39th-st, from 10th-av, to Hudson River; regulating and setting curb and gutter the 30th-st from 10th-av, to Hudson River; regulating and setting curb and gutter the form 10th av, to Hudson River; regulating and setting curb and gutter the form 10th-av, from 50th to 84th st. Concurred in

Report in favor of reducing the amounts assessed upon the property for regulating 37th-st, between 6th-av, and Broadway, and resetting curb and gutter stones therein. To Committee on Assessments.

Report in favor of appointing Adner Sanford collector of Hens, the same being expenditures of A. W. White, City In-pector, in the abatement of nulsances, from February 12 to June 17, 1851, inclusive. To same.

Report in favor of remitting the amount of \$38-34, assessed upon the Lying-in Asylum, for the sewer built in Prince-st. To same.

Report in favor of purchasing two lots in 31st-st, near 4th-av., (Nos. 41 and 43.) at a sum not to exceed \$3,850, on which to erect a house for the Police of the XV-Hith Ward and Engine Company No. 38, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 9. Adopted.

Report in favor of lighting Madison-square with gas. Concurred in.

Report in favor of lighting Madison-square with gas. Concurred in.

Report in favor of lighting 37th-st, with oil, from 10th to 11th-avs. To Committee on Lamps, &c.

Amending resolution to relay crosswalk corner of Hudson and Morton-sts. To Committee on Streets.

Amending resolution in the authorizing Messrs. Bogardus and Hopkins to erect an Iron Reil Tower in Springst, by directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to advertise for proposals. Concurred in.

Granting petition of

Granting petition of Wm. B. Reynolds for Croton water pipes to be laid at the foot of 35th st, to the dock between 34th and 35th sts. To Committee on Croton

water pipes to be laid at the foot of Sixh-st, to the dock between 34th and 35th sts. To Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Responting J. B. Coppinger a Commissioner of Deeds. To Committee on Salaries and Officers.

Resolution that the carriage way in 11th st, between latay, and Av. A, be repaired. Concurred in.

Resolution that a cepy of Dorument No. 72 (1851.) of Board of Aldermen, be transmitted to Board of Engineers and Firemen of the Fire Department, &c. To Committee on Fire Department.

Ordinances.—On motion of Assistant Ald. Brown, an ordinance to repeal an ordinance relative to the Election Districts of the First Ward, adopted by the Board of Aldermen Nov. 11, 1851, by the Board of Assistants, November 14, 1851, approved by the Mayor November 17, 1851, laid on the table at last meeting, was taken up; as was also an accompanying resolution, that the resolution adopted by the Board of Addermen Dec. 9, 1851, by the Board of Assistants Dec. 17, 1851, and approved by the Mayor Dec 1851, relative to the poil- of election of the Fourth|District, First Ward, also gappeinting Richard Tyler, William P. S. il and Daniel Noonan Inspectors of Election of said District, he and the same is hereby repealed. Ordinance and resolution adopted.

The Board adjourned to Friday afternoon, at 6 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT-Before Judge Oakley - Habeas Corpus - John Leary, a lad, said to be about 18 years old, was brought up and his discharge from enlistment demanded on the ground of minority. It appears he call ted in February of last year. At the time of callstment he was living with his grandmother. His mother arrived in this country about six months ago. Col Brown, in his return, stated that Leary has been up do in the call that it is a six of the call that is ago. Col Brown, in his return, stated that Leary has been under instruction for 18 months, since the time of his callitment, as a musician, with full knowledge and consent of his mother, and that he has been just assigned to company R 5th Regiment of Infantry, which has been ordered for California. It is contended that he was callisted as a murician, with full knowledge of his perents or guardians, for five years, and that he should be remanded to duty.

In reply, the mother stated that she was not here when he callsted, and that she has seen kim but twice in he is months since she has been here.

in the its months since she has been here.

The Judge seemed disposed to retain him, but stated that the culstment was not binding. He advised the mather to leave the lad where he was, which advice, mether to leave the lad where he was, which advice, however, she did not appear disposed tracede to. He was finally ordered to be discharged, on giving up his rilliars clashing.

military clothing. MARINE COURT—Before Judge Cowles.

—William C. Trott against C. Colburne—By the late mate of the bark Astoria against the Captain, to recover \$83, alleged balance of wages. Mr. T. shipped at Charles ton for a voyage to Bordeaux and back, at \$40 a month. On the return of the vessel at C. it is alleged that the Captain discharged him and refused to pay him his wages. In defense it was said that plaintiff was not emperent to the duties for which he shipped—a tender of \$30 a month and set off for balance, was also pleaded. The second mate gave testimony. He said that plaintiff, on the voyage to Charleston, went among the crew and mispresented the Captain to them; also, that in Charleston he neglected his duty by not properly stowing cotton, and it had to be restowed; and in Bordeaux he was disrespectful to the Captain. The council of defense contended that the claim could not be settained. The Court considered the teader of \$30 a menth, under the circumstances, sufficient. Judgment for defendant. MARINE COURT-Before Judge Cowles. for defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, Aug. 5. Before the Recorder and Ald. Boyce and Donerty.

Trial for Burglary.—George Sheridan was tried for burglery in the third degree, in having, on the 25th ult, broken into the store of John Custand, No. 97 Sowery. and stolen their from property to the value of \$200. The traims ny as to the guilt of the prisoner was conclusive, and he was convicted and sentenced to the State Prison

for two years,
Another Trial for Bueglary - John Gordon, indicted for hurgiary in the third degree, in breaking late the hosiery store of C. H. Hedden, at No 305 Hudson-st, on the morning of the 5th ult, was tried and convicted of an attempt at burgiary. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Evening Session—Before Judge Beebe

and Ald. Stu-tevant and Barr.—Sentences.—Archibald
Assay convicted of grand larceny, was sentenced to
the State Prison for two years.
John G. Russell, who pleaded guilty to false pretenses,
was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100, to stand committed

tid paid.

Petrick Huestis, convicted of assault and battery,
was sentenced to the Penttent any for one year.

J hn Brennau, convicted of an assault and battery
with intent to kill, was sentenced to the State Prison for

five years.

Wm. Downing pleaded gulty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Cornellus and James Donnelly, convicted of grand leveny, were sentenced to the State Prison the former for two years, the latter for two years and two months.

Cornellus de Lowey, a lad, convicted of forgery in
the fourth degree, was sentenced to the Penizentary for

One year.

With Foster, indicated for having on the 2th ult. broken into the store of John Grieve, No. 9 Barclay-st, and stolen therefrom two dogs, was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree. Sentence, State Prison

Charles Lynch was tried and convicted of robbery in the first degree, upon the person of Owen Sharkey, while in Church at. He was remanded for sentence. Adjourned.

ENGLAND SEEKING PROTECTION FROM THE UNITED STATES.—DAY & NEWELL have just made another shipment of their celebrated locks by the Collins line of steamers to Mr. Hobbs, their agent now in London, they being expressly ordered for English banking-houses who have patroned after the Bank of England. This is indeed sending coals to Newcastle.